The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

"To-morrow," the maid said, blushing red,
"To-morrow I and my love will be wed."
She little thinks if the groom will press
On her fair clear brow, a cold caress,
It would blanch her cheek as white as snow,
If you whispered his name but ever so low;
For ere the morrow, with gasping breath,
She is wed to the phantom called Death,
And stark in her bridal garments lies,
The lovelight faded from her eyes.

The merchant bends with throbbing brain,
Greedily counting loss and gain;
Does he reckon the cost of coffin and pall?
Does he ever think of death at all?
No! for to-morrow he says, I'll go
Out in the field where roses blow;
I'll order a palace fair to see,
And its spacious halls will ring with glee;
And this house is built—O, fair to see,
With the silent worm for his company.

On the crowning peak of life's fair hill
The light-haired man looks forward still,
Unheeding the moments that steadily flow,
Whirling the thread of life as they go.
To him, bowed down 'neath the weight of years,
The morn of dread no nearer appears
Than when he walked with careless feet
Adown the stream of childhood sweet.
The youthful maid, the strong, stern man,
And tottering age, of the morrow plan.

In the pride of your strength, brave man, beware,
And youth and age, in time prepare!
For though to-day the sun beams bright,
To-morrow's clouds may obscure its light;
And he who walks in health to-day
To-morrow may be but senseless clay.
There's a spectre glides with noiseless tread—
This night he may stand before your bed;
And many there be, now laughing loud,
Who will ere the morrow fill a shroud.

There Comes a Time.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the night winds cold,
Come whispering sad and chillingly:
And locks are gray,
As winter's day,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves all weary drift away,
The lips of faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaps the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,
A prisoner in his dungeon chain;
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The noon hath in darkness rolled,
And by the embres wan and gray,
I hear a voice in whispers say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime,
Is shrouded in the midst of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But oh the spark
That kindled youth to hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray,
And fond affections lightning, say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing spring,
And golden summer cease to be,
And we put on the Autumn robe,
To tread the last declivity;
But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold,
Another dawn with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night,
There is a time when we grow old.

Miscellaneous.

RALPH GREEN'S TRIAL.

One by one the voices ceased in the work shops, the din of voices, the clatter of footsteps are quiet. Only one late worker on Main street, in the village of Cumberland, betrayed his industry by the light in his office. This was Ralph Green. His partner had been ill during the day, and consequently Ralph had double duty to perform.

A slight rap, and the door opened, George Lepton coming in.

"I have not a moment to lose, Ralph; am going up to Huntsville to collect some bills due me there; will return in a few days, and pay you the two thousand dollars. I bought a cheaper watch to-day of Daessler, and you can have this, which I own is a piece of extravagance, owing you as I did. And Ralph don't think I don't want to pay you. I know you need the money, and you shall have it in less than a week, minus the price of that watch.—You need not receipt for it now; wait until I return."

"A quarter to eleven; you had better quit business for to-night and go home; good bye."

He was gone, and Ralph stood a minute toying with the costly watch and chain his friend had at last consented to part with in payment of an old debt."

The moonlight lay like a flood of molten silver, bathing the streets, and houses and the distant woodland, whose tall, feathery-limbed pines looked down into the watery mirror lisping at their feet.

Eastward, the windows shone under Luna's pensive smile; westward the trailing garments of the shadows kept growing shorter, until they crept over house-top and steeple, and began to stretch out their bars on the other side.

Ralph Green's shortest way home lay through a narrow alley, across a neighbor's garden, and into the kitchen yard, but being barred out here by the already sleeping servant, he was forced to go round to the front door.

"What is the matter, Helen, that you are still up—you knew I should be late to-night, why did you wait for me?"

"Nothing is the matter in particular. I could not force myself up stairs without you;" and then and there she literally broke down, the last words running out between a tremor and a sob, as she caught her husband's hand, tears filling her eyes.

"Oh, Ralph! I have been so anxious about you and have had such a fright."

"Your hands are as cold as ice, and your cheeks are glowing with heat. Now, darling what is the matter? Have you been reading the Necromancer and conceit some one of your masculine friends is the irrisistible Danvers, and means to offer you as a sacrifice in the fated room. You shall have a pair of goggles, and other beautifiers, such as Madam Vine donned, so that even her former husband did not recognize her, or better, some one shall invent for your especial benefit, a new mode of transfiguration, which will render you as faded as the immortal Miss Hauersham, and then you need not fear the attentions of the long-lived deceiver, for know ugly women are loved only by their husbands."

"Ralph, do be sensible—if that virtue within you dwell—and wait till I tell you all about it."

"It, what it? Is there something serious then?" and his face sobered, as he drew her closer to his side, pressing the cold hands and kissing the warm, wet cheeks.

"About half an hour ago, I heard some one come up the walk, and thinking it was you, I started to turn on more gas, when something in the step startled me. It was as if one foot came down firm and decidedly, the other touching the ground with the toes. Looking from the window, I could see everything almost as plainly as at sunset. The person had ascended the steps, caught the door-knob, and turned it as if to enter, and walked quickly away. I saw he was a short, heavy-set man, in dark clothes; one foot was dwarfed, and touched the ground only with the toes. He put up his right hand to pull his hat down over his eyes, and I saw it had but the thumb and first finger. Who was he, and what did he want?"

"Some one half drunk, probably, who had mistaken the house," said he, but tone and look betrayed his own interest in the matter, as the very same thing had occurred at his office soon after Mr. Lepton had left him.

"Come love, a good sleep will restore your nerves, and bring back your smiles."

The day was just breaking, when a quick impetuous ring of the bell waked them. Another and another followed in quick succession, and the tumult of impatient voices drifted through the open window. At last dressed, and down, Ralph was greeted with, "You are my prisoner."

"What for?"

"For the murder of George Lepton."

Ralph stood like one stunned.

"Come on," said a coarse voice in the gathering crowd. "No time for love-making or leave-taking with that purty wife of your'n."

Helen came down, inquiry and consternation deepening in her face.

"What is the matter?"

Ralph turned to say, "Nothing, dear, only some mistake, which no doubt will be cleared up soon; go in and rest easy, but do not wait breakfast on me. All will be right and I will be back soon."

Some awful spell seemed to drop suddenly upon the house, as the reddening drapery of the morning grew fairer and brighter. All outside was sunny now, all inside wrapped in cold, grey shadows.

At last she sat down to a lonely meal, when two men entered hastily and without knocking.

"We want to see you husband's room—the one he occupied last night," said one of them.

"I will send for anything you want, Mr. Webster."

"No, we must go ourselves."

"By what authority do you thus presume, sir?"

By the authority of the law," his face and voice softened now. "Your husband is accused of crime; we are here looking for evidence, the absence of that evidence will be proof in his behalf."

"Crime, what crime?" her eyes expressing the utmost amazement.

"But," she added immediately, "you cannot find evidence against an innocent man," and motioned them up stairs to the first room on the right, somewhat disordered but pure and clean, from the snowy curtain to the polished tongs by the grate.

On the table lay a disordered necktie, a box of collars and a fine gold watch.

"We will take charge of this," said one, pocketing the watch, "but I see nothing more."

The coroner's jury decided that Ralph Green should be held to trial for the murder of George Lepton.

And now set in two battling tides of public sentiment—"for and against."

In the meantime Mrs. Green was not idle, rather hopeful than otherwise. A visit to the family of Mr. Lepton had elicited this information.

"A man who was lame and had a crippled hand had a quarrel with George some years ago. Being together in the army in Mexico, both looking forward to promotion, George was appointed to the position Gregg Stafford had worked and plotted for.

In the battle of Buena Vista, Gregg's foot and hand were shot and lamed, balls taking off the entire heel of one foot, and three fingers of his right hand.

Gregg had accused George of being the cause of his misfortune, which accusation was of course resented, and the ill-feeling had ever after existed between them.—Stafford's home was in Pittsburgh, where he was now they could not tell.

Next Mrs. Green took a trip to Huntsville with her husband's counsel, giving a notice in the Huntsville *Banner* after the following manner:

"Fifty dollars will be given to any one who can describe the man who tried to collect bills for George Lepton in September last. Inquire at the Clarkwell House for EMERY C. WATT, Att'y.

They waited only a part of a day after the issue, when a weak-looking old man was shown in, producing a bill made out by George Lepton to the amount of four hundred dollars. A man claiming to be Lepton's agent had presented it and bullied him into paying it; did not notice his being lame, but he kept a mitten on his right hand.

In half an hour another came—a man of more mind than the first—one who read the papers, advertised his business, and paid bills when due, but had refused to pay one of Lepton's when presented by a very ill-looking man in dark clothes; had suspected him as a rogue, and following him to the depot, heard him ask for a ticket to Pittsburg.

There the detectives were set to work, but no such man could be found, and if revenge for fancied wrongs had incited him to do this deed, he was probably hiding or in disguise in the vicinity, thinking he had so completely thrown the evidence of his guilt on Green, that there was no danger. Thus reasoned Mrs. Green, and the time for the trial came without any progress in her self-instituted work.

Strong circumstantial evidence was produced against Ralph Green.

First he had quarreled with Lepton the day of the murder about some money deceased owed. Lepton said he would pay when he got ready—prisoner said he had better get ready soon.

Deceased was seen to enter Green's office at a little before eleven, and was found with his throat cut next morning near Green's office. Marks of human blood had been found on the door knobs of both residence and office of prisoner.

A fine watch and chain known to have been the property of the deceased was found on Green's dressing table after his arrest.

Deceased had bought a watch the day before his death from Daessler, which the prisoner likely would have taken if he took the one found in his room, and he certainly would have put that out of sight if he had guilt to conceal.

Bills had been presented and money collected the day of arrest by some one representing himself as George Lepton's agent. A man answering to this description had been seen lurking around the town the evening of the murder. Nothing tangible was discovered, but the case was given to the jury with a most eloquent appeal which seemed to carry with it the hearts of all present.

Ralph looked hopefully at his wife sitting there waiting for the verdict, though her face was ghostly, no life looking out from her eyes, bending a little forward glancing first at the crowd and then at the door where the jury would re-enter.

First a whispering arose from the crowd, then a buz of subdued voices rising gradually to a clamor, each giving his opinion to his neighbor.

Suddenly Mrs. Green started from her seat, then sat down with a stifled cry, then rose again as if with a great effort to master her long tried nerves.

She turned to her husband in the box with such a radiance in her countenance that he started, exclaiming, "Poor Helen, it was too much for her."

Whispering hastily to the Judge and one other, they moved with her toward the door.

"That is the man," she said, pointing to a face in the crowd, "seize him."

He was led out struggling and trembling. His right arm was muffled in bandages, and on bring unwrapped was found minus three fingers. One foot, too was crippled, but so transformed with a cork heel it would appear to a casual observer almost like the other.

Looking toward him, as he was about to leave the room, Helen saw him pull his hat over his eyes in a peculiar manner, which she had observed when the same intruder walked away from her door.

Face and manner betrayed the guilt his lips afterward confessed.

The jury came in with "not guilty" on the lips of their foreman.

Now Ralph Green came out a free man, now bending over his wife half fainting with the revulsion of feeling, now turning to clasp the offered hands of the scores who pressed up to offer their congratulations.

Soon a carriage was in waiting, and they drove home with a new anthem of praise in their hearts for the blessings of liberty and the freedom of acknowledged innocence.

WONDERS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Modern writers, taking London and Paris for their measure of material civilization, seem unwilling to admit that Rome could have reached such a pitch of glory wealth and power. To him who stands within the narrow limits of the forum, as now appears, it seems incredible that it could have been the centre of a much larger city than Europe can now boast of. Grave historians are loth to compromise their dignity and character for truth, by admitting statements which seem, to men of limited views, to be fabulous, and which transcend modern experience. But we should remember that most of the monuments of ancient Rome have entirely disappeared. Nothing remains of the Palace of the Cæsars, which nearly covered the Palatine Hill; little of the fora, which connected together, covered a space twice as large as that inclosed by the Louvre and Tuileries with all their galleries and courts; almost nothing of the glories of the Capitoline Hill; and little comparatively of those Thermæ which were a mile in circuit. But what does remain attests an unparalleled grandeur—the broken pillars of the Forum; the lofty columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius; the Pantheon, lifting its dome two hundred feet in the air; the mere vestibule of the Baths of Aggrippa; the triumphal arches of Titus, Trajan and Constantine; the bridges which span the Tiber; the aqueducts which cross the Campagna; the Cloaca Maxima, which drained the marshes and lakes of the infant city; but above all, the Colosseum.—What glory and shame are connected with that single edifice! That alone, if nothing else, remained of Pagan antiquity, would indicate a grandeur and a folly such as cannot now be seen on earth. It reveals a wonderful skill in masonry, and great architectural strength; it shows the wealth and resources of rulers, who must have had the treasures of the world at their command; it indicates the enormous population, since it would seat all the male adults of the city of Philadelphia; it shows the restless passions of the people for excitement, and the necessity on the part of the government of yielding to this taste. What leisure and indolence marked a city which could afford to give up so much time to the demoralizing sports? What facilities for transportation were afforded when so many wild beasts could be brought to the capital from the central parts of Africa without calling out unusual comment! How imperious a populace that compels the government to provide such expensive pleasures! The games of Titus on its dedication, lasted one hundred days, and five thousand wild beasts were slaughtered in the arena. The number of gladiators who fought surpasses belief.—At the triumph of Trajan over the Dacians, over ten thousand gladiators were exhibited, and the Emperor himself presided under a gilded canopy, surrounded by thousands of his lords. Underneath the arena strewed with sand and saw-dust, is a solid pavement, so closely cemented that it can be turned into an artificial lake on which naval battles were fought. But it is the conflict of gladiators which most deeply stimulates the passions of the people. The benches are crowded with eager spectators, and the voices of one hundred thousand are raised in triumph or rage as the miserable victims sink exhausted in the bloody sport. But it is not the gladiatorial sports of the amphitheatre which most strikingly attest the greatness and splendor of the city; nor the palaces, in which as many as four hundred slaves were sometimes maintained as domestic servants, twelve hundred in number, according to their lowest estimate, but probably five times as numerous, since every senator, every knight and every rich man was proud to possess a residence which would attract attention; nor the temples, which numbered four hundred and twenty-four, most of which were marble filled with statues, the contributions of ages, and surrounded with groves; nor the fora and basilicæ, with their porticoes, statues and pictures, covering more space than any cluster of public buildings in Europe, a mile and a half in circuit; nor the baths nearly as large, still more completely filled with works of art; nor the Circus Maximus, where more people witnessed the chariot races at a time, than are nightly assembled in all the places of amusement in Paris, London, and New York combined—more than could be seated in all the cathedrals of England and France; it is not these which most impressively makes us feel that Rome was the mistress of the world and the centre of all civilization.—The triumphal processions of the conquering generals were still more exciting to behold, for these appeal more directly to the imagination, excite those passions which urged the Romans to a career of conquest from generation to generation. No military review of modern times equalled those gorgeous triumps, even as no scenic performance compares with the gladiatorial shows. The sun has never shone upon any human assemblage so magnificent and so grand, so imposing and yet so guilty. And we recall the picture of it with solemn awe as it moves along the Via Sacra, and ascends the Capitoline Hill, or passes through the theatres of Pompey and Marcellus, that all the people might witness the brilliant spectacle. Not only were displayed the spoils of conquered kingdoms, and the triumphal cars of generals, but the whole military strength of the capital. An army of one hundred thousand men, flushed with victory, follows the gorgeous procession of nobles and princes. The triumph of Aurelian on his return from the East, gives us some idea of the grandeur of that ovation to conquerors. "The pomp was opened by twenty elephants, four royal tigers, and two hundred of the most curious animals from every climate, north, south, east and west. These were followed by one thousand six hundred gladiators, devoted to the cruel amusement of the amphitheatre. Then were displayed the ensigns of conquered nations, the plate of the Syrian queen. Then ambassadors from all parts of the earth—all remarkable in their rich dresses, with their crowns and offerings. Then the captives taken in the various wars, Goths, Vandals, Samaritans, Alemani, Franks, Gauls, Syrians and Egyptians, each marked by their national costume. Then the Queen of the East, the beautiful Zenobia, confined by fetters of gold, and fainting under the weight of jewels, preceding the beautiful chariot in which she had hoped to enter the gates of Rome. Then the chariot of the Persian King. Then the triumphal car of Aurelian himself, drawn by elephants. Finally, the most illustrious of the Senate, the people, and the army closed the solemn procession, amid the acclamations of the people, and the sound of musical instruments. It took from dawn of day until the ninth hour for the procession to pass to the capital, and the festival was protracted by theatrical representations, the games of the circus, the hunting of wild beasts, combats of gladiators, and naval engagements. Liberal donations were presented to the army, and a portion of the spoils dedicated to the gods. All the temples glittered with the offerings of ostentatious piety, and the Temple of the Sun received fifteen thousand pounds of gold. The soldiers and citizens were then surfeited with meat and wine. The disbanded soldiery thronged the amphitheatre and yelled their fiendish applause at the infernal games—"the gorged robbers of the world, drunk in a festival of hell"—a representation of war as terrible as war itself, compensating to the Roman people the massacres which they could not see.

Five Minutes from Eternity---An Exciting Scene.

One of the most noteworthy of respites from an ignominious death was witnessed a week ago in Halifax N. C. 'Gus' Baker and Jim' Thomas were to be hanged for the murder of Wade Ditcher. The murder was simply atrocious, and the two, with another, George Boylin, had been convicted and sentenced, but Boylin had been respited by the Governor. The murderers, whose doom seemed to be determined, ate little on the night of the day, fixed for the execution, and as it grew late they sought to sleep, but could not. Snatches of slumber they caught, but their waking hours were spent in bitter invocations against the man who had been respited. On Friday morning Baker was calmly demonical, and drank the health of all with a julip.

At 11 o'clock a dispatch came from the Governor's Secretary, desiring the execution to be postponed until the fourth of June, but sheriff Ried refused to acknowledge it as official. Shortly before 12 another telegram was sent to stay proceedings, but the proceedings went on, the excitement becoming intense, and the convicts being ministered to by the priests. At noon they were pinioned, and led to the scaffold. The nooses were placed about their necks and the black caps drawn over their faces. Then the sheriff declared his intention of waiting five minutes, and the prisoners' council said the hour fixed for the execution had passed, and that the sheriff could not legally hang the men. There was some talk about time, but the sheriff was determined to hang the men according to his watch, and would have done so had he not received the following dispatch:

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1869.

To the Sheriff of Halifax county, N. C.

In response to the urgent request of Mr. Conigland, the criminals Thomas and Baker are hereby reprieved until the 4th day of June next, on which day they will be executed.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina.

This telegram the Sheriff recognized, and the men were taken back to their cells; but in the excitement a pistol was discharged by Representative Hays, who had born the dispatch. There was the wildest sort of feeling; nobody knew what he was about, unless it was the Sheriff; but gradually feeling was stilled and a priest was sent for to spiritually minister to the condemned men. And so ended what was as near an execution as anything could well be.

[The criminals were duly executed on the 4th.]

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Take a piece of pastebord about five inches square, roll it into a tube, with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand;) put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open and there will appear to be a hole through the book, and objects seen as if through the hole instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube and the left eye sees the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they can not be separated. The left hand can be held against the tube instead of the book, and the hole will seem to be through the hand.

Why do not our Teeth last Our Lifetime?

That they are made as perfect, if the right materials are furnished, there cannot be a doubt.

But are the necessary elements furnished to children as they are to the young of other animals? And do we not subject our teeth to deleterious influences from which animals that obey their natural instinct are exempt?

The forming young of other animals, while dependent on the mother, get lime, and phosphorus, and potash, and silex, and the other elements of which the teeth are composed, from the blood or milk of the mother, and she gets them from the food that Nature provides containing these elements in their natural proportions.

But where can the child in its forming state get these necessary elements, whose mother lives principally on starch and butter, and sugar, neither of which contains a particle of lime, phosphorus, potash, or silex? Nature performs no miracles. She makes teeth as glass is made, by combining the elsments which compose them according to her own chemical principles. And this illustration is the more forcible because the composition of the enamel of the tooth and of glass is very nearly identical; both, at least, requiring the combination of selix with some alkaline principle.

If then the mother of the unborn or nursing infant lives on white bread and butter, pastry, and confectionary, which contain no selix, and very little of the other elements which compose the teeth, nothing short of a miracle can give her a child with good teeth, and especially with teeth well enameled.

But what article of food will make good teeth? Good milk will make good teeth, for it makes them for calves. Good meet will make good teeth, for it makes them for lions and wolves. Good vegetables and fruit will make good teent for they make them for monkeys.

Good corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, and indeed everything that grows, will make good teeth, if eaten in their natural state, no elements being taken out: for every one of them does make teeth for horses, cows, sheep, or some other animal. But starch, sugar, lard, or butter will not make good teeth. You tried them all with your child's first teeth, and failed; and your neighbors have tried them, and indeed all Christendom has tried them, and the result is that a man or woman at forty with good, sound teeth is a very rare exception.

Internal Revenue.

LICENSE OF TOBACCO DEALERS AND PEDLERS.

The following letter from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was recently received by Assessor Weidrich of Buffalo:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
"Washington, May 6, 1869,

"SIR—In your letter of May 3d you ask the following question: 'Are persons travelling from place to place selling cigars by sample required to take out license both as pedlers and dealers in tobacco?'

'In answer I have to say that a dealer in tobacco is a person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars. A person therefore, whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, cigars, is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and if his annual sales exceed one hundred dollars he is liable to a special tax as such.

'A pedler is a person who travels from place to place selling goods; a person, therefore who pedles cigars is not only a dealer in tobacco, but also a pedlar, and is consequently liable to a special tax imposed upon both. A person, however, who is simply the agent of a manufacturer or dealer, and who travels as such, taking with him samples of cigars, which he does not sell, but upon which he solicits orders for his employers, from whom he receives a stipitulated salary, is not regarded as a pedler or dealer in tobacco.

Very respectfully,
J. D. DOUGLAS,
Deputy Commissioner."

One winter night, when the moon shone bright, and the snow was crusted o'er; with a maid as fair as seraphs are, I slid from a hill down lower. Ere we reached the place like a horse on a race, our swift gliding sled careened; and with tresses fair, streaming back on the air, sweet Sallie went cend over eend.

The morality of some people is like their crockery; they have two sets, one for show and one for use; and they both answer the same purpose, the one satisfies the minds of other people, the other their own. But this much may be said of both, that however well they may serve the purposes of this world, they are of no value for the next.

"Fanny, don't you think that Mr. Bold is a handsome man?"

"Oh, no—I can't endure his looks. He is homely enough."

"Well, he's fortunate at all events, for an old aunt has just died and left him fifty thousand dollars."

"Indeed! is it true? Well, now I come to recollect, there is a certain noble air about him; and he has a fine eye—that can't be denied."

"What is your notion of the true physician?" asked a medical professor of a student, to which the latter replied: "He is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day called upon to perform the miracle of reconciling health with intemperance."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.

Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

We deplore lawlessness very much, and are ready at all times to condemn it unequivocally. We have fully as great a feeling of abhorrence for the violation of peace and good order of society as could by any possibility be expected for us to entertain. It is, therefore, a matter of the most profound regret to us, and we are satisfied our readers are animated by the same feelings, to hear of infractions of the law or violations of the public peace, at any point throughout the country, by which our institutions might be brought into contempt, and, by so far, weakened in their efficacy or existence. That there have been disgraceful evidences of this character, during the recent municipal election held in the city of Washington, the national capital, an account of which we published a few weeks since, cannot be denied. It is truly unfortunate that such scenes should have occurred any where, and it becomes a source of more than ordinary mortification that these exhibitions should disgrace the metropolis of the nation, a point where they are abundantly calculated to attract, to a greater extent than elsewhere, not only the notice of our whole country, but jointly also, that of the civilized world. Such exhibitions must provoke the sneers of the monarchist, pointing the finger of scorn and condemnation at us, as a people so surfeited with mutual political hatred, that in the exercise of the very highest prerogative of freemen, the worst passions of our nature should be aroused, and that even balloting precincts should be stained with human blood.

Such scenes must awaken the apprehensions of the quiet and peaceable portion of the community every where, and it becomes a matter of duty to brand with the seal of public condemnation, all outrages of this character, and to evoke the strong arm of the law, to punish with due severity the perpetrators, and thus guard in the future against any similar manifestations, which, if repeated and spreading over the country, may yet bring the national life into peril, from a source more dangerous than the combined attack of alien enemies.

The times in which we are living are such as to demand from the good and the virtuous portion of the community, every effort to harmonize the conflicting elements which agitate the country, and to smooth down the violent antagonism of a somewhat diversified character now prevailing, and in its place engender a more harmonious spirit between the races, and stimulate a broader patriotism. We would have the knowledge impressed into every mind, irrespective of race or previous condition, sinking deep into the hearts of rich and poor, the exalted and the humble, that elections must be preserved pure and the voters be protected at all hazards from every particle of fear, threat or intimidation, during the time of voting. Our whole safety, as a nation, from anarchy, corruption, confusion and bloodshed, rests upon an untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise, and the purity of the ballot-box. Every effort, furthermore, to evade legal enactments is reprehensible and should meet with unqualified reprobation from all who have the best interests of society and of the country at heart. That a law, when constitutionally enacted, requires due respect and obedience, and that all classes would be equally affected, would become seriously demoralized by persistent violations of an obnoxious statute, is obvious.—Let constitutional modes be brought to bear for the repeal of all unjust or oppressive laws; but, before that repeal, they must be obeyed; or, if disregarded, enforced, aided as the officials will and must be, by the whole force of the nation, if necessary, to their due execution. A government that ceases to carry out its own behests, from weakness and inability, soon ceases to command the respect of its own citizens or the world.

Such, we trust, we know is not yet our condition. There may be discontent to some extent, there may be fraud, there may exist corruption, but the swelling tide of national pride and justice and honesty, will, we hope, at no distant day, sweep them out of existence and reinstate public virtue in their stead.

FORSYTH COUNTY BONDS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Financial Agent offers $10,000 worth of five year eight per cent. Forsyth County Bonds for sale. Sealed proposals will be received up to the 30th of June.

☞ See report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem.

Hot Weather.

The temperature at present almost equals that of the tropics. The thermometer, for several days, has indicated over 90° in the shade. Most decidedly warm we should say. Summer uniform, "shirt-sleeves," is now the order of the day. It's an excellent time to see lizards; and the shady side of a tree, it must be confessed, is a capital institution.

We have been listening, for some moments, to a cat-bird trying to sing.—It's no go. He's too hot and lazy; *flat* broke, we should say, in the music line. Oh! for a shower!—Here it comes, slightly, Wednesday evening, cool, grateful, pleasant beyond description, with a good prospect for more during the week.

NEW PAPER.—We have received several numbers of a new paper entitled the *Examiner*, just commenced in Salisbury, by Messrs. Stuart & Nuttall. The Examiner is Conservative in politics, ably conducted, well printed, issued tri-weekly, at $5 per annum, and weekly at $2.

The Bench and the Bar.

Last week we published the protest of the Bar of North Carolina against Judicial interference in political affairs, which has caused a controversy between the Bench and the Bar. Below we give the answer filed in the case of B. F. Moore, which will also be the answer of the others. The answer is very brief, but comprehensive and conclusive, and is in words as follows:

IN THE MATTER OF B. F. MOORE, IN THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE TERM, 1869:

The several answers of B. F. Moore to the rule herein made by said Court and served upon him.

This respondent protesting that a rule which deprives him even temporarily of his privilege as an Attorney of said Court, ought not to have been made in his absence, without notice from him, and without affidavit or other legal proof of the facts upon which said rule is based, respectfully answers:

I. That he admits the signing and publishing of the paper called "A solemn protest of the Bar of North Carolina against Judicial interference in political affairs," but insists that the Supreme Court hath no authority in law to make a jurisdiction to enforce said rule.

II. That the publication referred to in said rule is not libelous, and doth not tend to impair the respect due to the authority of the said Court.

III. And for further answer this Respondent saith, that said paper was conceived and prepared during the recent political canvass for the Presidency, and its publication deferred until after the close of the canvass to avoid its having the appearance of a partisan document. He admits that his purpose was to express his disapprobation of the conduct of individuals occupying high judicial station, yet, as an act of justice to himself against the charge made in the rule, he not only disavows, in signing and publishing said paper, any intention of committing a contempt of the Supreme Court or of impairing the respect due to its authority, but on the contrary, he avows his motive to have been to preserve the purity which had ever distinguished the administraton of justice by the Courts of this State.

Affidavit to this answer was made in due form.

Justice Pearson rendered the decision of the Court, which in consideration of the 3d clause of Mr. Moore's answer, orders the rule to be discharged upon payment of costs. The closing sentence of the decision reads as follows:

"The motion to discharge the Rule is allowed on payment of costs, a case having in the judgment of the Court been made against the Respondent, so as to call for a disavowal on his part. It is proper that he should pay the costs. He is not acquitted but excused.

This decision covers the case of all the attorneys, and by filing a similar disavowal to that contained in the 3d clause of Mr. Moore's answer, they will be allowed to return to practice.

OPINIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Chief Justice Chase, Saturday, gave an opinion in the case of the State and the Board of Education *vs.* Chas. Dewey, assignee of the Bank of North Carolina.—The main point was that the Court held that the State, as a stockholder in the Bank of North Carolina, was not entitled to prove the amount of its stock in the Bank as a debt against the assets of the Bank.

In the matter of John T. Deweese, charged with criminal abuse of the franking privilege, the Court held that the accused was guiltless of the charge, and he was therefore honorably acquitted.

Standard.

The Grain Crops Abroad.

It is announced that Russia, hitherto one of thel argestgrain supplying countries in the world, has recently entered the grain markets of Germany as a purchaser. This unusual circumstance is attributed to the short crop in Russia, arising not from a defective harvest, but from the result of emancipating the peasantry. The immense surplus, which heretofore made Russia the granery of Europe, was produced by the large land owners who worked the serfs up to their full capacity of labor. The serfs are now their own masters, and only cultivate enough grain to supply their own personal wants, and sometimes not even that quantity. The area sown in wheat is therefore gradually decreasing, and provinces which formerly were large exporters have for several years been necessitated to import food. The Government also has been obliged to purchase and store up large quantities of grain to provide against the consequences of the conduct of the emancipated serfs.

Wil. Star.

Dreadful Sufferings of Christian Cretans.

Elias Stekouli, in a letter to Dr. G. S. Howe, published in the Boston *Cretan*, draws a terrible picture of the extremity to which the Cretan Christians have been reduced by their fidelity to the cause of their countries liberty. He says that he saved hundreds of families from starvation and nakedness by the contributions of the American people. He saw matrons and maidens peer out like phantoms from the caves in which they dwelt, and then hastily glide in again to conceal their nakedness from his sight. He heard the groans of children and old men who were miserably perishing of famine. In the village of Patsanon corpses were dragged from their graves and mutulated or cut into pieces and strewed through the streets, maidens were outraged, and masses of Cretan bones were heaped up as trophies.

Curious Detection of a Criminal.

Not long ago there occurred in Prussia one of those cases of detection of crime by scientific means which interest a large class of readers. A quantity of gold, packed in boxes, was dispatched by a rail road train. On arriving at its destination, it was discovered that the gold had been taken from some of the boxes, which were refilled with sand to make up for the different weight. Measures were at once taken for the discovery of the thief, and that no chance might be lost, Professor Ehrenberg was reqaested to make a microscopic examination of the sand. The Professor, who is a member of the Academy of Science at Berlin, well known for his researches into minute objects and his comparison of volcanic dust from all parts of the world, asked that a quantity of sand from every station by which the train had passed should be sent to him. Examining those one after another, he came to sand which was identical with that found in the gold boxes. The name of the station whence this sand was collected was known; inquiries were set on foot at the station, and among the persons there employed the thief was detected.

Death of Henry J, Raymond.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following brief sketch: The telegraph announces the sudden death, on Tuesday night, of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the leading editor and one of the proprietors of the New York *Times*. Mr. Raymond was in the 49th year of his age, and has been cut down in the prime of his life and usefulness. He was a native of Livingston county New York, a graduate of the University of Vermont, and afterwards commenced the study of law in New York. Though qualifying for the bar, he contributed to public journals and became connected with the press, performing, in early stages of his career, duties connected with the various departments, and was noted for his excellency in reporting. In 1841 he became managing editor of the New York Tribune, and was afterwards editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, succeeding James Watson Webb, Esq. In 1849 he was elected to the New York Legislature, and in 1851 established the New York Times. In 1852 he attended the Baltimore Convention as a reporter, but became delegate, and took an an important part in its proceedings. In 1859 and 1860 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and in 1864 to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was a member of the Conservative National Convention, composed of delegations from the North and South, which assembled in Philadelphia in August, 1866, with the object of promoting the restoration of peace and unity in the States. Mr. Raymond was chairman of the committee on addresses, and wrote the eloquent address to the people of the United States which was adopted by the Convention. It was in editorial life that his reputation was chiefly obtained. His ability was decided, and his industry and energy remarkable. Under these influences, the Times achieved great success. Personally, Mr. Raymond is said to have been held in high esteem by all who knew him.

France.

PARIS, June 20.

Eight hundred of the recent election rioters, who were arrested have been discharged. Two hundred are still prisoners. A crowd of people followed the funeral of the rioters killed in the recent tumults.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Twelve hundred Chinese arrived yesterday by the sailing vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The *Herald* says: The President, it is understood, favors granting belligerent rights to the Cubans, but the Cabinet is against him. Secretary Fish strongly sympathizes with the Cubans, as does also Secretary Borie, but Attorney-General Hoar and Secretary Boutwell are pronounced against them.

The Plains.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS IN ARIZONA—VALUABLE GOVERNMENT TRAIN CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Late Arizona advices state that about three hundred Indians attacked a train of nine wagons and eighty mules laden with Government stores for Camp Grant. After ten hours' resistance the teamsters were joined by a small force of soldiers, but the Indians compelled them to abandon the train with the loss of three killed and three wounded. The loss of the Indians is unknown.

Soon after capturing the train the savages burned the wagons and their contents. The property was valued at not less than $20,000. On receipt of the news at Tuscan, troops were sent in pursuit of the Indians, but their search was fruitless.

A large party of savages made a descent upon a herd of two hundred cattle belonging to a Frenchman named Lazard, drove off the herders and captured the entire lot.

Only sufficient troops remain at Camp Donnell to garrison the post, and no immediate pursuit could be made. Unless greater military protection is soon afforded the settlers, the country will be abanto the Indians.

Treasury Messengers who have heretofore been very dignified personages, will hereafter scrub and sweep.

The Great Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 15.

The inauguration of the National Peace Jubilee took place this afternoon.

The Rev. E. E. Hale asked the Divine blessing, and Mayor Shurtleff delivered an eloquent and patriotic welcome address.

Admiral Farragut, Commodore Rogers, and other veteran naval officers were escorted to the Coliseum by the Union Navy Association. Many other distinguished people were present, including Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. Parepa-Rosa and Ole Bull were cordially greeted by both performers and spectators. The chorus and instrumental performers numbered from 10,000 to 12,000, and the audience probably 25,000.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, fully one-half of those inside the building were ladies.

The first piece on the programme, choral, "Ein feste berg, ist unser Gott"—"Our Lord is a tower of strength," was sung by the full chorus, with the orchestra and organ, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore. The chorus was composed of 10,000 voices and the orchestra of 1100 instruments.—The vocalization of the chorus was as distinct and clear in enunciation as that of a common choir. At the close the audience expressed its appreciation by long-continued applause.

The overture to "Tannhauser," by a select orchestra of 600 musicians, was then performed, under the direction of Julius Eichberg. It was carefully and thoroughly performed, and was confessed to be a success, eliciting rounds of applause.

"Glory to God on High," from Mozart" "Twelfth Mass," was rendered by the full chorus, with organ and orchestra accompaniment, under the direction of Zerrahaer.

The "Ave Maria" was then sung by Parepa-Rosa. The violin obligato was by 200 violins, led by Ole Bull, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore. The solo by Parepa Rosa was heard in all parts of the building.

The next was the "Star-Spangled Banner." This introduced the whole chorus, organ and entire force of musicians, with the chiming of church bells and firing of artillery. This was one of the greatest features of the day, and was a grand success. The audience, after joining in the chorus of the last verse, rose *en masse*, in a high state of patriotic excitement, and it was repeated with renewed energy and harmony, and closing with another outburst of enthusiasm.

After an intermission, the "Hymn of Peace," by Dr. Holmes, to the music of Keller's "American Hymn," was sung by the whole chorus and enthusiastically encored.

The overture to "William Tell" followed, and Parepa-Rosa then sung the "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater," the responses being given by the chorus, with accompaniment of organ and orchestra.

The "Coronation March," was well received, and the "Anvil Chorus" was given by the whole force, with one hundred anvils and artillery accompaniment, creating intense enthusiasm in the audience, who demanded a repetition, which was given.

The national anthem, "My Country, 'tis of thee," was the last piece, and was sung by the whole chorus, with all the accompaniments, including the big drum. It was the crowning success of the day.

The indications are that the Coliseum will be crowded all the week. The Joint Committee of the Legislature will receive President Grant to-morrow morning at the St. James Hotel, and, with an escort of cavalry, will accompany him to the State House, where he will be officially received by the Governor and legislative bodies. He will review the State Militia, and in the afternoon will become the guest of the city. He will also visit the Coliseum in the afternoon.

A special telegram to the Philadelphia *Press*, says.

All the accounts concur in pronouncing the first day's Jubilee the most original and effective event of the kind in America. At least 30,000 persons were present, 12,000 of them musicians and singers, and yet there was room for at least 15,000 more. Ole Bull led the instrumental part of the jubilee. There were three conductors, headed by Patrick S. Gilmore, an adopted citizen of Irish birth, and the order of the great army of musicians was not less admirable than that of the immense audience. Representatives from many of the musical societies of the different States were present. There were 3,175 soprano singers, 2,516 altos, 1,959 tenors, and 2,206 bassas. Total, 10,256.—There were 685 violins, flutes, trumpets horns, drums, &c. Over 1,100 persons took part in the military band.

The wonder of the exhibition was the Jubilee Organ, claimed to be the smallest and most powerful in the world. It was built by E. and G. G. Hook. It sounded out above all the harmony, filling the vast space with its wonderful volume. It is only ten feet high, and the total number of pipes is 1,011, comprised in thirteen speaking stops. It is so built that all the pipes are exposed to view. It is a marvel of ingenuity and effect. It is impossible to describe the effect of its performance.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was given by the whole immense corps. The cannon outside the building sounded in exact unison with the chorus. They were fired off from the inside by Gilmore, using electric wires. The effect was wonderful; thousands melted into tears. The "Anvil Chorus" was equally successful and novel. Tomorrow President Grant is to be received with the New England honors of Boston. The example will be imitated all over the Union.

The steamer Cricket plying between Key West and Havana, is reported wrecked.

Boston Custom House authorities say the clearance of the steamer Delphine, on Thursday night was in strict conformity with the law. Her warlike character is unquestioned, but her destination is known only to parties who control her.

Revenue officials report the seizure of sixty illicit stills in the mountains of Virginia, East Tennessee and North Carolina.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

Messrs. Ball, of Greensboro', and D. R. Goodloe, of Warrenton, were appointed U. S. Commissioners for the District of North Carolina. By U. S. Circuit Court.

S. H. Swetland, Esq., agent for the Eastern Cherokee Indians, is in Western North Carolina, to pay the Indians their Government annuities. Their annuities were stopped at the breaking out of the war, and this is the first payment since that time. Some $25 each is now due and will be paid in a short time.—*Standard.*

Last Thursday, the tobacco factories of James J. Allen, Washington Duke and Z. J. Lyon, at Durham's, N. C., were seized by Deputy Collector, J. A. Clarke, by order of I. J. Young, Collector of fourth district of North Carolina, for alleged violation of the revenue law. The factories were turned over to the custody of United States Deputy Marshall, J. C. L. Harris.

Standard.

Commodore Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., since his retirement from active service, has been a resident of Rutherford county, N. C., on the Eastern base of the Alleghanies, where he has an estate of sixty square miles, being fifteen miles in length by four in breath.

GENERAL NEWS.

BEARDED WOMEN.—A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Paltowa, and presented to Peter 1, 1724. Her beard was one and a half yards long. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a long, stiff beard. Madamoiselle Bois de Chene, born at Geneva in 1834, was exhibited in London and this country some years since. She had a strong, black beard. Such instances are rare. The female advocates of woman's rights, are, as a general thing, destitute of beards.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS.—An Indian Congress is among the things talked of by representatives of the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory, now in Washington City. It is not generally known that these Indians, by attention to agricultural and industrial pursuits, have made rapid advances in civilization. They have become quite wealthy and have flourishing towns and villages, highly cultivated fields school houses and a college, and now they talk of a Congress of Indians, to settle the Indian question. Colonel Parker, commissioner of Indian affairs, is said to be at the head of the movement.

There are 50,000 commercial travelers in the United States, of whom 20,000 are sent out by New York houses.

The Southern States have eighty-six cotton mills, with 212,000 spindles, which spin 31,000,000 pounds of cotton.

A ten inch columbiad gun has been placed on the spot where Generals Grant and Pemberton arranged the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg, an inscription denoting the act being engraved upon it.

Chicago now claims to be an Eastern city, as it is only 900 miles to the Atlantic coast, while it is 2,350 miles to the Pacific coast.

The Baptists of Philadelphia have nearly doubled their membership since 1850. They now have 14,000 members, and 40 churches.

ICE IN JUNE.—At Marquette, Michigan, last week, there was a remarkable sight. With the thermometer at eighty-five degrees in the shade, the bay and harbor were so full of ice that it was with difficulty vessels could make their way through it. At night the wind changed to the west, and moved the large body of ice out into the lake. The borgs are still so solid that it is dangerous for a vessel to strike them when under headway.

It is said that the guano islands are nearly exhausted. In a few months these islands will be deserted, and then all the ships now engaged in the trade will make for the Guanape Islands, five degrees south of the Equator.

Chicago now has thirteen railways connecting it with other places, and seventeen more are building.

The Unitarian Church in New Bedford, has voted to dispense with the bread and wine in communion.

Santa Anna is living in a small cottage in Port Platte, West Indies, and is enjoying good health. He says that he lost the half of his fortune in Cuba and Mexico.—Strange to say, the veteran agitator has run away from Cuba to avoid taking part in the revolution there on either side. He is constantly occupied in writing the history of his life, never stirring out on the streets. He is not unwilling to receive visitors, however, and signifies his intention of returning to Staten Island next July.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Hon. H. J. Raymond left the *Times* office at midnight last night perfectly well and died this morning of apoplexy.

Small pox has left San Francisco, after raging there as an epidemic for a year.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, employs sixty-five school teachers.

The Texas grape crop promises to be the largest for many years.

A schooner has cleared from New York for the Bahamas, with gunpowder and rifles for the Cubans.

Three towns in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, made this year, 32,770 barrels of maple sugar.

In Williamsburg, L. I., there is a man 127 years old. He is a weaver by trade, and though too feeble to work is still lively.

On the first of June, snow was still visible in a ravine at Bolton, Canada, where it drifted last winter to the depth of forty feet.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, the distinguished archæologist, maintains that Babylon is the site of the Garden of Eden, and that the Babylonian documents now extant give an exact geographical description of the scene of "man's first disobedience."

It is announced that in five years the communication by rail between Paris and Constantinople will be completed. The time occupied between the two cities will be sixty-nine hours. It is estimated that the force employed on the road will amount to more than 100,000.

Minister Kilpatrick, of Chili, saw several thousand mummies come out of the ground during last summer's earthquake. Several persons took the liberty of doubting it, and the Minister to convince them, has forwarded a specimen mummy to the Smithsonian Institute. He says that if necessary he will send a whole graveyard, provided some one else will be kind enough to pay the expense.

The base ball match at New York, recently between the Cincinnati club and the New York Mutuals was won by the former, the score at the close standing four to two. The playing was the sharpest ever known. The Mutuals in seven innings made nothing, in the eighth inning two, and in the ninth inning nothing. The match was witnessed by more than 4,000 people.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* thinks nobody knows how to cook coffee but the natives of Ceylon, and tells how they do it. He says: "They take the quantity of coffee beans required, roast them in an earthen chasty or saucer-shaped pot, pound them in a pestle and mortar or bruise them between two stones; then pass through a sieve composed of coarse muslin; boiling water is added, and the coffee is made.

A VENERABLE PRINTER.—W. L. Barry, Esq., of the Lebanon, Tenn. *Herald*, aged 89 years, is the oldest printer in America. He sets his ten thousand ems from sun to sun, and handles his composing stick with as much ease and accuracy as when he set the obituary notice of George Washington.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A German chemist has discovered that if morphia, which is sometimes used effectually to allay vomiting, be heated with hydro chloric acid, it will become the most powerful emetic known. The effect is produced by introducing a small quantity under the skin and sometimes by spilling it on the skin, but the vomiting soon subsides and leaves no nausea. The discoverer calls the new agent ememorphia.

AN ENORMOUS HOG.—In Los Angelos, California, there is a hog of the Irish grazier breed, now three and a half years old, which measures nine feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, forty inches in height, and is as thick through as an ox. The breed grows till five years of age, and there is no saying what the weight of this will be should it live to the age mentioned. A year and a half ago it weighed 750 pounds. Now it is estimated to weigh about 1,250 pounds.

LARGE FISH NURSERY.—A firm in Meredith Village, N. H., have a large fish nursery, comprising three ponds, made by damming up a brook. They contain 24,000 trout of different sizes, from a wee bit of one, to the big fellows that break a man's pole. They also have 24,000 salmon fry. Six thousand yearling salmon were placed in the Pemigewasset last week.

Abraham Slator, who lives near Fostoria, Seneca county, Ill., is one hundred and six years old. He is now living with his second wife, to whom he has been married about nine years. His youngest child is six months old, and his eldest eighty years.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The School Ship Saratoga from Havana, has arrived at quarantine with twenty cases of yellow fever on board and four deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The steamship Great Republic has arrived bringing 1,200 Chinese.

The Governor of Alabama has approved the contract for the purchase of West Florida.

Alexander H. Stephens has recovered from his recent illness, caused by an accident.

Over six hundred ladies of Rockford, Ill., have petioned the city authorities not to grant liquor licenses.

The Russian Church at Sitka, Alaska, was recently robbed of a copy of the Bible, richly studded with valuable stones, crosses and other ornaments, and worth $20,000.

The value of taxable property of New York is $1,000,000,000. In Brooklyn it is only a little over $150,000,000 which is only 15 per cent. of New York.

It is a somewhat curious alphabetical coincidence, that the names of the three last Ministers to Russia should all begin with a C, like the title Czar itself—Cameron, Clay and Curtin.

The Vermont Republican Convention at Rutland, Wednesday, nominated General Peter T. Washburn for Governor, George Whendle for Lieutenant-Governor, and John A. Pace for State Treasurer.

Presbyterians.

THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH—A FEW FACTS.

The Presbyterian Church, in numbers, stands among the great churches of the world. It is estimated that there are three and a half millions in Great Britain, principally in Scotland and Ireland; two millions in Holland; one and a half millian in Protestant Switzerland, and two millions in Austria and Russia. In Canada, Australia and the Dutch colonies, there are possibly half a million more, and in this country fully three million of the population may be reckoned to the different Presbyterian branches; making a Presbyterian population in the world of fourteen millions of the Union Evangelical Church of Prussia and the German States, which is Presbyterian in form, we should have a total of twenty-eight millions—the greatest numerical following of any of the Protestant forms of polity and belief.

Drifting to an Empire.

THE TENDENCY OF THE TIMES—A REMARKABLE LETTER FROM THE HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a long and elaborate letter to the National Intelligencer, giving his views as to the prime cause of the war between the North and South, and closing with some speculations as to our political future. We copy the concluding paragraphs of the letter:

And now, Messrs Editors, do you ask *Cui bono?* Why so much written upon the dead issue of the past, when questions of so much magnitude of a practical character pass upon the public mind? If so the reply is two fold. First, to vindicate the truth of history, which is in itself a high duty on the part of the one who has it in his power to do it; and in the second place to show the people of those States, in this vindication, not only the true cause, the real "*causa causans*" of the late war, but the real cause of their present troubles. The Federal machinery for ten years has been abnormal in its actions. It must be brought back to the Jeffersonian doctrines, and made to conform in its workings with the organized principles of its structure, before there can possibly be a return of the days of peace, harmony, prosperity and happiness which formerly marked our course. There is no other hope for constitutional liberty on this continent. Judge Nicholas may "dream dreams" about another constitutional amendment, providing a new mode of electing the President, but the remedy lies in no such devise as that. It lies simply in bringing back the government in its administration to its original first principles. This is to be done not by succession, however rightful and efficient a remedy that may be. That is abandoned. Nor is it to be done by force or violence of any kind except the force of reason, and the power of truth. It is to be done, if at all, at the ballot-box. Free institutions are more generally lost than established, or strengthened by a resort to physical force. They are eminently the achievements of virtue, patriotism and reason. That our institutions, and even nominal form of government, is now in great danger, the prudent, sagacious, and wise everywhere admit. An able editorial in your own paper, not long since, put the pertinent and grave question, "Whither are we drifting?" To this question I take occasion for one to give a direct and positive answer. We are drifting to consolidation and empire, and will land there at no distant period as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs. This they can properly do only at the ballot-box. All friends of constitutional liberty in every section of the State, must unite in this grand effort. They must seriously consider and even *reconsider* many questions to which they have given but slight attention heretofore. They must acquaint themselves with the principles of their government, and provide security for the future by studying and correcting the errors of the past.

This is the only hope, as I have stated, for the continuance of even our present nominal form of government. Depend upon it, there is no difference between consolidation and empire! No difference between centralism and imperialism! The end of either as well as all of these, is the overthrow of liberty and the establishment of despotism. I give you the word of truth in great earnestness—words which, however received and heeded now, will be rendered eternally true by the development of the future.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEX. H. STPHENS.

Can a State Secede?

The Supreme Court of the United States has answered this question for all coming time, emphatically in the negative. Of this decision the New York *Tribune* says:

Chief-Justice Chase rendered, with the concurrence of a majority of his Associates in the Supreme Court, a decision which will challenge the widest attention. It involves the verdict of the Court on the much-vexed question, whether after the acts of Secession and Rebellion, the Southern States were or were not States in the Union, and whether the existing governments in the unreconstructed States are entitled to legal recognition; while it intimately affects, without absolutely undertaking to decide, the constitutionality of the Reconstruction measures of Congress. The decision is marked by all the lucidity of thought and terseness of expression characteristic of its author. It says of the constitutional clauses quoted against the doctrine of Secession: "It is difficult to convey the idea of indissoluble unity more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual Union made more perfect is not?" And it sums up the argument on this point by declaring that "The constitution in all its provisions, looks to an indistructible Union composed of indistructible States." The Union between Texas and the other States was as complete, as perpetual, and as indissoluble as the union between the original States. There was no place for reconsideration, or revocation, except through revolution, or through consent of the States. Consider, therefore, as transactions under the Constitution, the ordinance of Secession adopted by the Convention, and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the acts of her Legislature intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the State, as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State as a citizen of the United States, remains perfect and unimpaired. It necessarily follows that the State did not cease to be a State, nor her citizens to be citizens of the United States. But the decision continues: All admit that during this condition of civil war, the right of the State, as a member, and of her people as citizens of the Union, were suspended. The language held concerning the Provisional governments established by President Johnson is very guarded, although it is open to the inference that the Court agrees with Congress in looking upon this act as a usurpation of power. The present Government of Texas is, however, fully recognized, and the validity of the acts done by its predecessor, the Government established by Johnson, as approved by it, is sanctioned. The whole decision (from various points from which Justice Swayne, Miller, and Grier dissent) deserves careful study, and is likely to prove a landmark in the settlement of constitutional questions arising from the war.

Balloon Trip over the Atlantic.

It is said that there is now in New York a French æronaut, named M. Chevalier, who will in about two months attempt to cross the Atlantic by aerial navigation. An exchange gives the following sketch of this adventurous gentleman:

"Mons. Chevalier has made 165 balloon excursions, in one of which he travelled 1500 miles in 15 hours. He has traversed the English Channel from Dublin landing in Westmoreland, and inone ascent from Hull he reached an altitude of 30,000 feet, the highest ever attained. At this height the rarity of the atmosphere was such, that the blood started from every pore in his body as well as from nose, eyes, and ears, and his clothes were saturated with the bloody sweat. He does not believe a voyage across the Atlantic involves any peculiar difficulties, except from its length, and he has prepared to meet these difficulties.

"These are two-fold,—to maintain the buoyancy of the balloon and to preserve a direct course. To effect the former he has invented what he calls a "Compensator," or a second reservoir into which the gas which escapes in consequence of its expansion in a lighter atmosphere is received ready to be returned again into the balloon whenever it is needed. In this way no gas is lost by the repeated elevations and depressions of the balloon. He has also invented a way to save his ballast, by having long ropes with water bags descending from the balloon, which as they touch the water, relcives the balloon of the excessive weight, so that it will again rise without throwing over any of the ballast.

To preserve his direction, he believes all that is necessary is to reach an altitude of from 3,000 to 10,000 feet, where he has always found a current of wind to blow from the west or nothwest, whither may be its direction on the surface of the earth. He has invented guide ropes by which he can tell by a comparison with the compass, the direction in which he is moving, and this he regards as all that is nesessary to keep on the proper course. M. Chevalier is fast completing his preparations for his trans-oceanic flight, and is daily receiving applications from those who are ambitious of sharing with him its perils and its fame.

Human Enameling.

WHAT IS IT? IS THERE ANY SUCH THING?

The enameling of female faces and busts is now a branch of masculine business, and is quite lucrative. A chiropodist on Broadway devotes a good deal of time and attention to this line of trade. The process of this enameling is somewhat curious. The belle who would enameling go is first examined with a microscope, and any rough hair or fuzz which exists upon the cheek or bust is at once removed with liniment or plaster, medicated soap, or scissors or tweezers even. Being thus prepared the cheek or bust are coated with a fine enamel which is composed of arsenic, or white lead, or other ingredients made into a semi paste, and pleasantly scented. An ordinary coating of enamel will endure for a day or two; but to render the operation of any permanent effect, the coating process has to be renewed twice a week for varying periods, according to circumstances of its owner. The penciling of the eyebrows, so as to render the contrast between them and the whitened faces more striking, is sometimes included in the enameling process; while the eye brow is also trimmed or shaven, just as the mustache in a man.

It costs a great deal of money to be well enameled. The prices of enameling vary, but the average price list is about as follows: For enameling the face to last once or twice, from $10 to $15; for enameling face and bust temporarily, from $15 to $20; for enameling the face to endure one or two weeks, from $15 to $25; for enameling the face and bust to last about the same period, from $25 to $35; for permanently (this is for six months) keeping the face in a well enameled condition, from $200 to $350; and for keeping the face and bust both in the same pleasing state, from $400 to $600. So that from its very cost alone, enameling should become fashionable.

A married belle of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, two married belles of the Metropolitan Hotel, a well known actress, and three or four permanent young ladies of Madison avenue, are at the present date, the most enameled of the darlings of society; but the fashion is extending. In due time enameling will be cheapened; and at last, doubtless there will be enamolists not only on Broadway, but on the Bowery.

An Ocean of Snakes.

The statement published in last Sunday's *Times* that the steamship Mexico, Captain Pitfield, when on her last trip, off the Tortugas, steamed through a tangled mass of snakes of all sizes, has since become a subject of much comment. 'Snake stories' are proverbially uncertain, but we are now enabled authoritatively to declare that this particular one may be safely relied upon.

Our original account was incorrect in one particular only. Instead of two hours and a half, as stated, the Mexico wasnot more than one hour and a half in passing through this horrible mass of writhing reptiles. They were of all sizes, from the ordinary green water snake of two feet to monsters—genuine sea serpents of fourteen to fifteen feet in length. The largest snakes, when the swell produced by the movement of the vessel reached them, would, we are informed partly rase themselves up from the water as in the attitude of striking, and dart out their tongues wickedly at the waves. The greatest interest as was natural, was manifested by those on board the Mexico. Discipline was for a space forgotton, and captain, officers, passengers, crew and ship boys stood in common by the sides, looking on a sight that, so far as is shown by sea annals, has never yet been witnessed by those who have gone 'down to the sea in ships,' which may possibly never greet human eyes again.

Extraordinary Case---A Mouse in a Child's Stomach.

For a week past the daughter of Mr. Walshauer, aged about three years, and residing at the corner of Spain and Greatman street, complained of an itching ache in the stomach, which she attributed to her parents, as being caused by ants. This irritation lasted from that time until half-past seven o'clock Tuesday night, when she was taken worse. The father of the child, supposing that worms was the cause of her illness, administered a worm powder. About midnight she was taken seriously ill, accompanied by a choaking sensation, and it was feared she would die from the effects, when she suddenly vomited, throwing up, among other matter, a live mouse, about an inch and a half long, not including the tail, which was near the same length. As soon as the young girl was relieved of the animal, she immediately exclaimed to her anxious parents, "Oh, mother, look, this is the thing that has been troubling me so much." When we saw the child Friday morning, she was as well as could be, and romping about the streets as happy as a "gay sunflower." The mouse which was so mysteriously lodged in the child's stomach, was captured by Mr. Albert Weilbacher, the druggist, corner of Spain and Greatmen streets, and preserved in alcohol, where the curious as well as skeptical can examine it at their leisure. How, when and where the animal found its way down her throat, and how it maintained life, is a matter of conjecture.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., June 18, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 retail, 2 00 wholesale.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale, bolt 16, 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $0 00 to 1 50 for 56 pounds.
CORN, 85
FLOUR, $4 to $5 per 100 pounds.
Dried Fruit,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Peas, per bushel 80
Potatoes, Irish, 75 per bushel.
Rags, 3½ cents.
Rye, 90 cents per bushel.
Sugars, Brown, 16½ to 20 cents. White 20 to 23 cents.
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1.75.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 60 cts per bush. Sheaf 25 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of Cape Fear,	34
" Charlotte,	40
" Clarendon,	3
" Commerce,	16
" Fayetteville,	13
" Lexington, (old,)	2
" " (new,)	2
" " payable at Graham,	25
" North Carolina,	40
" Roxboro',	55
" Thomasville,	20
" Wadesboro',	30
" Washington,	3
" Yanceyville,	3
" Wilmington,	38
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	38
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	34
" " " " (new,)	34
Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.,	7
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	40

Report of the Condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., June 12, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$67,955 [illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	34[illegible]
" " " Deposits,	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.,	5,000 00
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Agent	43,6[illegible]6 01
Due from other National Banks,	32[illegible]3 26
Current Expenses,	567 74
Taxes paid,	911 31
Cash Items,	2,978 87
Bills of other National Banks,	2,759 00
Fractional Currency,	400 06
Specie,	343 00
Legal Tender Notes,	20,000 00
	$228,884 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	4,000 00
Discount,	5,480 91
Exchange,	503 71
Interest,	5,235 68
Profit and Loss,	194 53
National Bank Circulation, outstand.	30,600 00
Individual Deposits,	53,987 02
United States Deposits,	28,882 82
	$228,[illegible]4 67

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of June, 1869.

J. P. VEST, J. P.

Correct—Attest:
I. G. LASH, E. BELO, J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.

$10,000

Worth of Five Year Eight per cent. FORSYTH COUNTY COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

SEALED proposals will be received, up to the 30th of June, for all or any part, in sums of $100 or its multiple. The proposal should state the amount bid for, and the price offered, and should be endorsed on the envelope, "proposals for County Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned,

I. G. LASH, *Financial Agent.*
June 17, 1869. 36-1t

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.,
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.
The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ver offered to the public in this place.
sale by L. V. BLUM.

For Sale,--Cheap.

A SECOND-HAND **THRESHING MACHINE.**
Enquire at this Office.
May 7-29-3t.pd.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.
At BLUM'S.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

N. W. N. C. R. R. CO.

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE.
Salem, N. C., May 26, 1869.

THE sixth installment of ten per cent. upon the capital stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due and payable the first day of July next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
33-4t. SEC. & TREAS.

Real Estate Agency!

DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do, apply to
HEGE BROTHERS.
30-3m.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public.
For sale at the Bookstore.

A NEW BUCK EYE REAPER AND MOWER.

For sale by E. A. VOGLER.
June 9, 1869. 2w.

A THRESHING MACHINE WITH
Lever Horse Power.

For sale cheap E. A. VOGLER.
June 9, 1869. 2w.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about that marvellous book, "THE GATES AJAR."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.
For sale at BLUM'S

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.
For sale at BLUM'S.

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*.—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*.—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea*.—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt,—Sugar Cured Hams, — Bacon, Cheese, Lard,—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds,—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye,—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Castsleele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26-3m

ENCOURAGE
HOME ENTERPRISE!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THE HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHITNNG OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

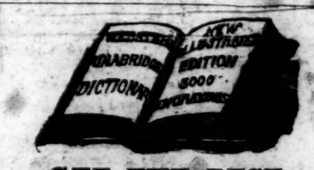
The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further particulars call on
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869. 24..3m.



GET THE BEST
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pa[illegible]ar-to. Price $12. 10,000 [illegible]s and *Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue. *Harper's Magazine.*

These three books are the *sum total of great libraries; the Bible, Shakspeare and Webster: Royt a Quarto.—Chicago Evening Journal.*

The NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies all competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President Vassar College.*

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WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

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Published by G. & C. MERRIAM,
Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM
NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,..... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at
PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of
NOTIONS
we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of
HATS
is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)
PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of
DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo,	Spices
Madder,	Dye-Stuffs,
Soda,	Oils, &c.

Our Stock of
GLASS & QUEENSWARE
is very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of
STATIONERY,
suitable for our customers. Of
HARDWARE
we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In
GROCERIES,
we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for
Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,
and COTTON YARNS.

Also for
CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.
All kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,
One door North of the National Bank.
PATTERSON & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20,000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates.

JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., May 7, 1869. 29-tf

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A[illegible] ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere,

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION!

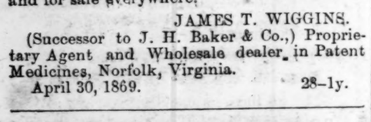
We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

.n making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22– m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BLU MS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.



I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres,** of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

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We invite particular attention to our selection of views. They contain some of the finest views in America, embracing
NIAGARA,
NEW YORK CITY

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS

&c., &c., &c,
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT,

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call,

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST--OFFICE BUILDING,

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and al kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
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Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmhold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

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GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
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Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

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Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
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Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
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Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
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Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

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Scalp Hunters,	TigerHunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupeds,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. -25.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

BARBER SHOP
AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

A. S. JONES.
Salem N. C. March 5–1m.

A Variety of Beautiful
PICTURE CARDS

Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK,
&c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED
PICTURES,

Suitable for Framing, consisting of
PORTRAITS,
GROUPS,
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LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES,
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INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

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JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Cook Stoves! Cook Stoves!

A LARGE LOT OF COOK STOVES of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

REICH & REICH'S
and at ***E. A. VOGLER'S,***
SALEM, N. C.

Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy,

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale whereever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known. Price, $1.50.
For sale at the Bookstore.

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ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beaulah—Macaria.* Price $175.
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WITH directions for Self-Culture. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. A book of real merit and intrinsic worth. Price $1.50.
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The White Guantlet.

ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Captain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.
For sale at the Bookstore.

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Bayard Taylor; Baker's Great Basin of the Nile; Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia; The buried Cities of Campania, Herculaneum and Pompeii; Thousand Miles walk accross South America. &c., &c.

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ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood,
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
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FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ ***Post Office Building,*** ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.
Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.
Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

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Moravian Hymn Books, in every style of binding.
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Should be read by all.
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&c., &c.
INKS!--*Black, Red, Blue and Violet.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
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PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
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PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
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A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes
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Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

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A POCKET EDITION.
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PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
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DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c..
At the.....BOOK STORE.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
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AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
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L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

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PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
o any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

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A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS,
CHEAP - - AT THE BOOKSTORE